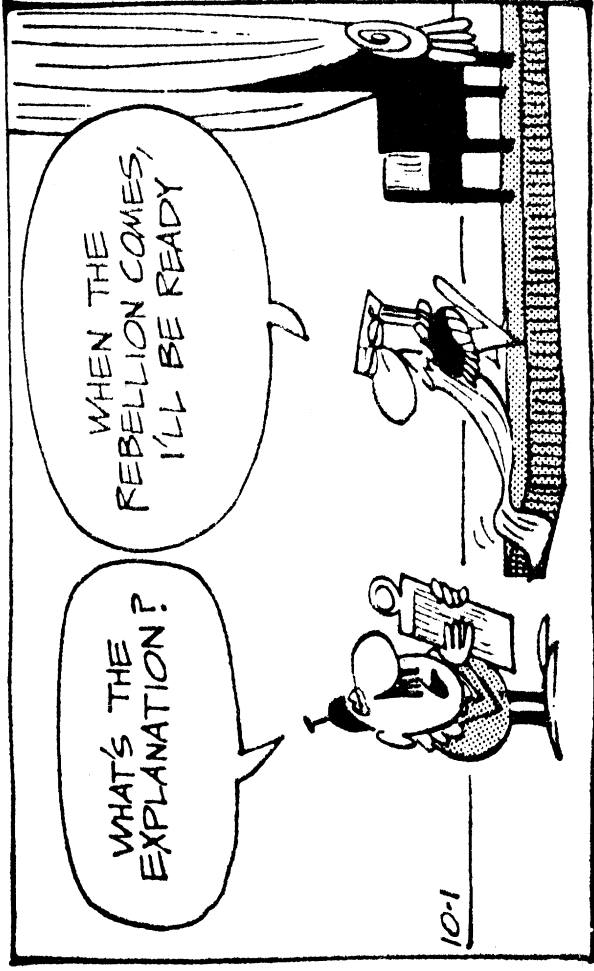
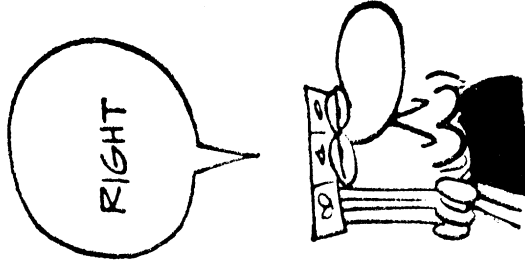
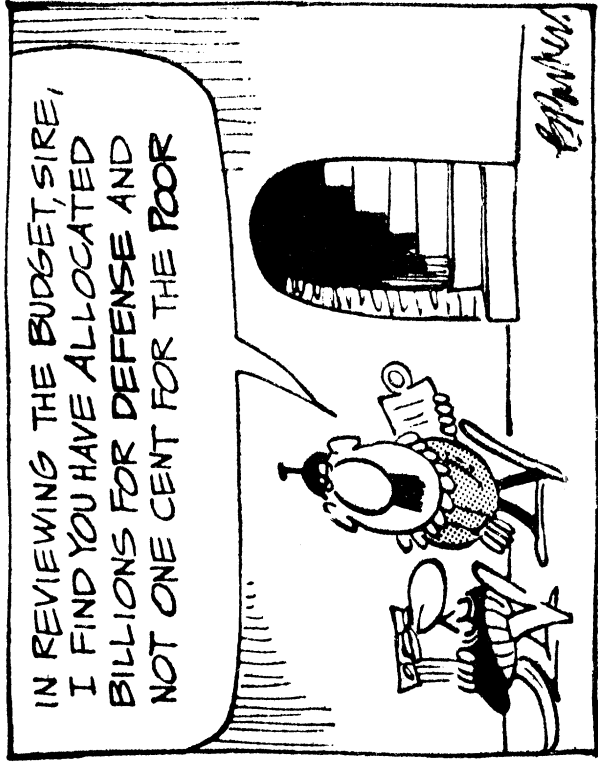




LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#645 OCTOBER 2, 1974

Packet #645
October 2, 1974

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*****CORRECTION*****

In this packet, in the second column of page two, the last sentence of the second-to-last paragraph should read:

And there is still the possibility of segregation within schools through tracking.

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(See graphics to go with this story.)

THE BUSING SHOWDOWN IN BOSTON;
WHITE OPPONENTS LAUNCH SCHOOL BOYCOTT,
ATTACK BLACK STUDENTS

LIBERATION News Service

BOSTON (LNS)--Boston ended its third week of racial turmoil September 23 with whites continuing to organize anti-busing demonstrations and a school boycott of those schools scheduled for desegregation. At least 25 black children have been injured so far, mostly by rocks hurled through school bus windows.

For the most part, however, black children have continued to go to school. "I came back today to show them we aren't scared," said an 11 year old sixth grade black girl. "If we stayed away, we would have done what they wanted us to do." Another child agreed, "They're not going to scare us away."

The highly explosive situation, which a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said was worse than what she had seen in Jackson, Mississippi during the integration there nine years ago, stems from a busing plan ordered June 21 by Federal District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity. The order overturned a long-standing city policy of noncompliance with state desegregation laws.

Massachusetts state law prohibits public schools from having more than 50% non-white students. While Boston's 94,000 public school children are 60% white, 80 of the city's 200 public schools have over the 50% limit of Third World students.

Garrity's order will racially balance those 80 schools with an extensive transfer plan that includes the cross-city busing of 18,235 students--9,725 black, and 8,510 white. It will increase the number of students in integrated schools from 31% to 71%. Black and white working class communities will be primarily affected by the busing plan, not the ring of wealthier white suburbs surrounding Boston where children attend better-financed public schools or expensive private schools.

The federal ruling also stated that the Boston School Committee had consciously acted to create a separate (and inferior) school system for black children. In addition, the ruling revealed transcripts documenting blatant racism on the part of the members and former members of the School Committee. The decision came 11 months after another federal judge put a freeze on \$1 million in federal school aid to Boston because of discrimination against black children.

Whites Respond

Hostile white reaction to the order began several days before school opened on September 12. On September 7, a 100-car motorcade drove through predominantly white South Boston to protest the busing order. On the following day, a demonstration sponsored by a white group, Return Our Alienated Rights, drew 8,000 to 10,000 angry anti-busing parents.

Rock-throwing, angry crowds greeted black students on the first day of school. In South Boston 90% of white students were kept home opening day. However, overall attendance in the city's schools was listed at 67% on the first day and has since increased to about 84% as of September 23.

On Sunday, September 15, more motorcades from other white sections of the city--Hyde Park, East Boston, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, and Roslindale--drove into South Boston and past South Boston High, heart of the anti-busing protests. Car lights flashed and American flags and anti-busing signs hung on their doors. Some of the signs said, "Hail South Boston, Home of the Brave," "Globe (Boston Globe)... Don't Slant News," and "Hitler Took the Cities First," as well as other more blatantly racist remarks.

Buses bringing black students from nearby Mattapan on September 19 were stoned and fist fights broke out in the high school cafeteria and surrounding streets. Police reported that a large group of white students was preparing to storm the school when they were dispersed.

On September 22, 1000 white demonstrators attempted to prevent the newsstand distribution of the Sunday edition of the Globe. The paper has been criticizing the actions of anti-busing groups. Most recently, on Sunday, September 29, 700 whites marched again through South Boston in protest.

"You've heard of the Hundred Years War?" one anti-busing leader told a newspaper during the past weeks of turmoil. "This will be eternal war. It will be passed down from father to son. They've pushed us to the wall. They're treating us like animals. We won't take it, if it comes to the gun."

The Black Community: A Long History of Struggle

The black community in Boston has a history of fighting for the right to decent education: not only for black children, but for the entire school population. In June, 1963 Citizens for Boston Schools (including CORE and NAACP) conducted public school boycotts, presenting demands against discrimination and for integration and the upgrading of all schools. But the notoriously racist School Committee refused to comply with any of their demands.

In 1963 and 1964 Boston school "stayouts" were organized by the Massachusetts Freedom Movement to protest discrimination and segregation. In 1965 there were renewed efforts by the NAACP and the Freedom Movement to get the School Committee to comply with the establishment of a program to integrate the schools and develop all black Roxbury schools. Again the committee refused to deal with the civil rights groups.

With the passage of the Racial Imbalance Act in Massachusetts in August of 1965, civil rights groups set up a voluntary program to send black children into higher quality, predominantly white schools in middle class suburbs of Boston. These groups also fought for "freedom schools" as models of integration and for construction of new schools in black communities.

In 1971 student strikes were called by the Black Student Federation in which representatives of both black and white schools participated. The black-led strikers confronted the School Committee, demanding better facilities and courses, an end to police harassment of black students, and an end to tracking.

But in the ten years since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the federal government's Office of Civil Rights has consistently dragged its feet

in investigating and acting on evidence of discrimination. This was intensified by the anti-busing policies of the Nixon Administration. And one of Gerald Ford's first acts as president was to sign into law a federal school aid bill placing restrictions on busing.

The Decay of ALL Inner City Schools

The Boston School Committee has also done its best to undercut the gains made through the struggles of black people. Since passage of the Racial Imbalance Act, segregation in Boston public schools has steadily increased--the number of racially imbalanced schools rose from 46 in 1965 to 68 in 1973.

And as school segregation in Boston has increased, the condition of all public schools has deteriorated. Reading scores of children in predominantly black Boston Trade School were in the 10th percentile nationwide, but they weren't much better in white South Boston schools where they were in the 19th percentile. In 1971-72 there was marked overcrowding in many white schools because of refusal to transfer students between racially divided school districts. And federal money has been withheld from the entire school system because of the School Board's segregation policies.

It's not surprising that two of the strongest anti-busing leaders on the School Committee--Louise Day Hicks and John Kerrigan--have extensive real estate holdings in white working class communities. By playing on white chauvinism they and other landlords have profited by maintaining the illusion of the "more desirable" all white neighborhoods. And by focusing on preventing blacks from entering "their schools" they divert attention from the deteriorating quality of all Boston schools.

In addition, this is an election year for the School Committee and there is much political hay to be made on the anti-busing issue. Committee chairman Kerrigan has sent a letter to parents of Boston school children vowing to fight for an appeal of the desegregation order and at a recent meeting of white parents he urged those present to "peacefully destroy those who are destroying you." Louise Day Hicks told another all-white meeting "It is in unity that we have strength. This whole plan is to divide and conquer us."

In an effort to cope with the overwhelming problems of living in a city with high crime, high prices, bad housing and lousy schools, Boston whites have accepted the easiest explanation--that it is all the fault of the blacks. And there are many in power, like Kerrigan and Hicks, who have done their best to foster this explanation, to cover up the real reasons why life is hard for these people.

Boston whites, like the whites in Canarsie, New York or Newark, New Jersey's North Ward, have been left holding the bag. They are among the last whites in the inner cities, trapped in their enclaves and desperately trying to hold on to what little power they have.

In the last twenty years, the white upper-middle and middle class families have deserted northern cities like Boston, New York, Newark and Detroit to live where it is easier to maintain their power in the face of growing demands for equal power from Third World communities. In the suburbs, they hope to avoid problems like poverty, integration, unemployment, drugs and crime.

The white families who have remained behind are not wealthy--they are barely "comfortable." They are lower-ranking civil service workers, cops, firemen, skilled blue collar workers. And they are right--they can't foot the bill to bandage the city's wounds. They can't afford to provide the money, through taxes, needed to support welfare, school budgets, housing programs, to fight drugs and crime.

So they cling to what they have (or think they have)--a slightly better school, a segregated neighborhood with a crime rate a few percentage points lower than the black or Latin areas just "over the line," and finally, a sense of superiority.

The whole dynamic pivots on racism. Without racism--without the easy answer--these whites would have to find someone else to blame for their problems. They would have to wonder why corporations don't pay more taxes in Massachusetts, why Nixon and now Ford continue to cut down on spending for health, education and social problems.

Black Community View

Busing is a step toward achieving racial balance in the schools and implementing desegregation fought for in civil rights struggles. It is, however, being instituted in a racist manner. Boston black children have had to face considerable racism on the part of police. Witnesses report, for instance, that police pushed white crowds outside South Boston High to within rock throwing distance as soon as school let out and black children began to board buses.

The lack of real police protection has also led many black parents with children assigned to South Boston to keep them home from school. As one parent put it, "If the crowd had been blacks throwing the rocks, the National Guard would be out here."

On September 22, after many racist attacks on the black community of Columbia Point--mostly whites driving through the projects shooting--some 300 black men armed themselves with clubs and guns and formed road blocks around the area to protect their community. This action was taken after repeated requests for police protection were ignored. It was only then that police appeared and since have literally "occupied" the community, destroying property, harassing black people and trying to break up the self-defense organization.

Recent meetings in the black communities of Boston have been divided as to whether to support busing. Many feel that desegregation should mean the opening up of white schools to blacks who choose to go there, not forced busing of large numbers of black children out of their schools. The implementation of desegregation could maintain white supremacy in other ways. Schools in black communities may be closed down instead of upgraded. Proposals to include black studies in public school curriculum may be put into effect without control by black people who have fought for such courses. And there is still the possibility of segregation within schools through tracking.

Because desegregation does not necessarily mean that black people will have a larger part in determining their children's education, several black groups in the area believe that the struggle against white control of education must be directed at winning community control of schools.

Whatever the arguments, it is clear that busing is not the only answer to racism and unequal education in Boston's schools.

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(Thanks to the Guardian for some of this information.)

RESISTANCE TO BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION CONTINUES; PROTESTING PRISONER AT MARION FACES TRIAL

MARION, Illinois (LNS)--Resistance to behavior modification in prisons continues to mount after the controversial START Behavior Modification Unit in Springfield, Missouri was ruled unconstitutional and officially ended July 31.

Rafiki (Eddie) Sanchez--formerly active in the two-year struggle that ended the START program, is now confined to the cages of the Control Unit Treatment Program in the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion, Ill. He soon faces trial for his protest of the program.

In an attempt July 31 to take a guard hostage, Sanchez said, "My act was solely political as I sought intervention by the public for the prisoners confined in Behavior Modification programs across the country." (Sanchez also faces charges of assault at the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, stemming from a prisoner rebellion in 1973.)

The Control Unit Treatment Program -- merely a new version of the old CARE (Control and Rehabilitative Effort) program that was previously outlawed at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion -- is based on the assumption that rebellion and resistance on the part of prisoners are "mental aberrations" that should be "treated."

Treatment includes sensory deprivation and isolation from all human contact for long periods of time, 23 1/2-hour lockups every day; electro-shock to change prisoners' "undesirable" attitudes; massive doses of mind-altering drugs to enforce submission; and lobotomies which remove a section of the brain, reducing prisoners to robots.

The length of confinement is indefinite, explains Sanchez, with prisoners being "kept like this year after year, sometimes for five or six years, and at least two or three years."

A suit filed April 18 by the National Prison Project and the People's Law Office of the National Lawyers Guild is still pending. It charges the penitentiary with discriminating against politically active prisoners -- Black Muslims, jailhouse lawyers and other -- who are labelled dangerous by prison authorities and then isolated in the behavioral control units, often with no specific charges or any other due process safeguards.

Confinement to behavior modification units has led to prisoners' organized work stoppages, fasts, court suits, rebellions, suicides and many attempted suicides. Curly Fee, for example, was found hanged in his cell in October of 1973 in the Control Unit; Patrick Cullen and James Pattmore slashed their achilles tendons in November 1973 to protest their two-year confinement to the cages; Paul Neil attempted suicide by slashing his wrists after officials told him he would "never get out of the CARE Unit."

Several other prisoners, including Sanchez, have

been sent for medical treatment, suffering from varying degrees of "stimulus deprivation psychosis" resulting from long periods of isolation. Alberto Mares, one of the prisoners long active in fighting CARE was finally released by court order from that program, which he says was "designed to break their (prisoners') wills and dignity as human beings and reduce them to mere robots." But the same program under a new form and name continues to operate.

The Marion Prisoners' Coalition explains that regardless of whether the programs are "revised," they all turn out to be really the same thing -- only dressed up differently. They all have the same purpose: to resist real change in the operation of the prison system."

Sanchez remembers the "beautiful masses of people who firmly supported our stand, the National Prison Project lawyers from Washington, D.C., and the movement presses that gave us wide publicity and support," all of whom helped abolish the START behavior modification program in Missouri.

Explaining that "We do not claim this as a personal victory but rather as a people's victory," he and other prisoners "urge all of you along with us to continue such support to all prisoners resisting such programs or any injustice." He continues, "From these 'holes' Dragons are being born."

* * * * *

"Help halt this 1984 house of horrors," urges Sanchez, "by writing letters to U.S. District Judge James Foreman of the U.S. District Court for Eastern Illinois at Danville, Illinois, and demand that he close the infamous Control Unit (alias CARE) at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, and release the men from their intolerable and cruel confinement."

You can also write to demand an end to the program, and the release of Eddie Sanchez from solitary confinement, addressing letters to Supervisor, Federal Penitentiary, P.O. Box 1000, Marion, Illinois, 62959.

Any contributions for desperately needed publicity and legal aid for Sanchez can be sent to the California Committee to Free Eddie Sanchez, New Dawn Prisoners Collective, c/o Laurence Kisinger, 217 Eddy Street #312, San Francisco, Cal. 94102.

--30--

(Thanks to Rafiki (Eddie) Sanchez and Alberto Mares).

CONSUMER AFFAIRS CHIEF QUILTS ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON (Environmental Action/LNS)--The head of the Federal Energy Administration's (FEA) consumer affairs office--a section of the agency established to overcome criticism that the FEA is too industry oriented--has resigned, charging that he had no access to FEA chief John Sawhill and that the office's recommendations have been completely ignored.

Dr. Lee Richardson, director of the Office of Consumer Affairs, charged in his August 8 letter of resignation, "Never once has the office been asked to assist the administration on a matter of substance. Never once has the administrator responded to dozens of important reports and recommendations submitted directly to him by the office."

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BREWING BEER THE CHEMICAL WAY;
FDA PERMITS COMPANIES NOT TO LIST ADDITIVES

NEW YORK (LNS)--Beer companies spend millions of dollars each year convincing us that beer is brewed "the old fashioned way" or the same way they did in "the old country." Like cigarette companies which associate cigarette smoking with the great outdoors, and oil companies which would have us believe that they are the "Environment's best friend," beer companies are passing off an image which is the opposite of reality.

They used to brew beer the old way. The trouble started in the 1960's when beer companies, anxious to undercut their competitors, started using chemical means to speed up the brewing process. However, the more they reduced the hops and malt content in favor of chemicals, the smaller the head of foam on the beer. Convinced they couldn't sell beer without a lot of foam, the companies began searching for a "foam stabilizer."

They finally hit upon cobalt, which the government ok'd without adequate testing. Fifty people died before it was finally realized that cobalt consumed with alcohol can cause fatal heart damage. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has since outlawed the use of cobalt additives. Today you are instead likely to find propylene glycol alginate, gum arabic or "high-molecular weight polysaccharide" in your brew just to insure a sudsy looking suds.

Your favorite beer may have more additives than foam stabilizers however. A protein-digesting enzyme, such as papin, is often added to prevent beer from getting cloudy when very cold. To kill unwanted micro-organisms a dollop of helptyl paraben may be added. One preservative used in beer, diethyl pyrocarbonate, was found to lead to the formation of urethan, a cancer-causing chemical. It was finally banned in 1972.

Does this surprise you? The FDA, which has the authority to make all food and beverage companies list the additives they use on the label, has excluded beer companies from the normal labeling law--instead they are only required to list the alcoholic content. After it was discovered that cobalt was killing people in the 1960's, doctors were among those who complained about the inadequate labeling. They pointed out that if it had been known that cobalt was present in the beer their patients had been drinking, the doctors would probably have been able to perform a proper diagnosis and save some of the patients.

As a result of such cost-cutting operations as chemical brewing, major brewers have been able to squeeze hundreds of smaller brewers out of business. Compared to 750 brewers in 1935, today there are only 146. Five companies control fifty percent of the market, and fifteen companies control four-fifths. The "big three" brewers, Budweiser, Schlitz and Pabst have increased their share of the \$12 billion market from 25% to 40% during the last decade.

With oligopoly coming to the beer business, the public suffers. After a national brand wipes out a local by selective price cutting, the price of beer goes back up, this time without competition to control it. To top it all off, local taste pre-

ferences get standardized, or "Howard Johnsonized." The brewers have their own term for the process however, it's called "shaking out the market."

-30-

(thanks to Michael Jacobson of Environmental Action)

WOMEN PROTEST PAPER'S REFUSAL
TO USE THE WORD "LESBIAN" IN BOOKSTORE AD

SEATTLE, Wash. (LNS)--Women recently protested the advertising policies of the Seattle Times after the newspaper singled out and removed the phrase "lesbian literature" from a list of material available in a display ad placed by "Madwoman," a feminist bookstore in Seattle. The Times charged "Madwoman \$2.50 extra for the editing.

The word "lesbian" is on the "words to avoid" list of the Seattle Times' Standard of Acceptance Governing Movie Advertising, which applies to all display advertising. Other "words to avoid" include lavender, gay, homosexual, prostitute, and sensual.

"Madwoman is going to fold if we can't reach other lesbians," said a member of the Madwoman collective at the demonstration protesting the Times' policy.

"Half of our business comes from lesbians, and one of our main purposes is to let lesbian women know they are not alone."

About fifty women and children marched through the downtown area, where Madwoman has been located since February 1974, to the Times. They sang songs, and carried colorful signs with statements such as "Lesbians are everywhere--but in the Times," "The Times is behind the Times," and "The Times has a limited vocabulary."

The group entered the Times building in an attempt to meet with the advertising manager who had, however, already left. He later defended the advertising policy, saying "we try to accept ads in good taste for readers."

The Times did consent to refund the full cost of the ad to the bookstore.

Another daily paper, the Seattle Post Intelligencer, asserted that it had no rule against using the word gay, lesbian or homosexual. However when Madwoman attempted to place a display ad in that paper, "the advertising guy broke the appointment three times," said a collective member.

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(thanks to Pandora for this story)

WOMEN'S MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM IPC

SANTA MONICA, Ca (LNS)--The Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC) has issued a list of materials it has available on women in Vietnam. They include a slide show, a 1973 Danish film portraying women's responses to the bombing of North Vietnam by the U.S. IPC also offers Hang In There, a record album of songs by Holly Near.

Literature available through IPC includes an issue of the IPC newspaper on Vietnamese women, and a book and a pamphlet. IPC's address is 181 Pier Ave., Santa Monica, Ca. 90405.

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more.....

POLICE KILLING OF YOUNG BLACK
SETS OFF BOYCOTT IN MISS. TOWN

LIBERATION News Service

BYHALIA, Miss. (LNS)--Two weeks after a white policeman shot a young black man in this Mississippi town where over 60% of the 750 people are black, a boycott against white merchants began on July 11. With the issues still unresolved, the boycott continues to cripple the town.

As for the fatal shooting of 21 year old Butler Young, Jr., most of the white people in the town claim "accident." But blacks say "murder".

Speaking of the boycott rather than the killing, Byhalia's white mayor, Dudley Moore, Jr., said "I never thought it would happen here. There's no town in America that treats its blacks as well as this little town right here."

The killing occurred on June 29 when two white policemen, Morris Hannah and Bernard Norris, and deputy sheriff Abraham Cook of DeSoto County, arrested Young after reports that he was involved in a hit-and-run car accident that caused no injuries.

Police claim that Young opened the handleless back door of the police car and escaped, then dove into a picket fence, fatally breaking his neck. Norris admitted only to his and Hannah's firing two warning shots "in the air, I swear, in the air."

But soon after a bullet wound was found under Young's armpit by County Coroner Osborne Bell, Hannah admitted to the shooting, this time claiming that Young had fled and refused an order to halt.

Then Alfred (Skip) Robinson, President of the United League of Marshall County, a civil rights group, presented a petition to the mayor demanding that Hannah be charged with murder and that Norris and the deputy sheriff be investigated.

By July 11, no response was made to the petition and the boycott against 20 family-owned white businesses began, immediately cutting their trade by half. The next day--when the Mississippi Crime Laboratory confirmed that the bullet came from a .38 caliber police special--Hannah, who worked only part time as a policeman, was charged with manslaughter and freed on \$10,000 bond.

"Not enough," said Robinson, and the boycotters insisted that Norris also be charged. After discussing long-standing grievances, the group widened its demands, insisting that blacks be given two seats on the town's Board of Aldermen; supervisory positions in local industries, two jobs as police, and an end to discrimination in all hiring.

The mayor called the demands "impossible", complaining that the boycott is "driving me crazy. I mean, I used to run this town," he said, reflecting on his 16 years as mayor. "Now I just don't know what to do."

"The town is crippled but it will pass," he continued, explaining that not only are the streets and shops empty, but savings accounts too, as more townspeople support the boycott by withdrawing their bank accounts in protest.

Lonnie Sproles, a 30 year old white owner of an auto parts business explained that in June he grossed about \$40,000 but that in August he brought in only \$14,000 as the boycott was in full force. "I think them older niggers are better," he remarked. "It's those outside agitators."

Mayor Moore has decided that "this boycott and everything is all the work of outside agitators."

By August 22, a Marshall County grand jury had dropped the manslaughter charges against Hannah and refused to indict the other two law officers. Skip Robinson complains that "it was one of the lousiest investigations...in the state of Mississippi," noting that investigators were trying to hold back on the evidence to avoid prosecuting the police. Hannah's only penalty is that he has been asked to resign from his weekend job as a policeman.

When protests continued the grand jury began new hearings--not to investigate the murder of Young, but to investigate the protests. The grand jury questioned witnesses about the United League, its membership, organization and finances.

On September 7, when the grand jury held its second hearing, the community responded with a show of strength. Three hundred people marched from Byhalia to Holly Springs, demanding equal justice.

On September 10, the black community won a legal victory when the Circuit Court of Appeals issued an injunction preventing Marshall County officials from interfering with the boycott pending a full hearing on the matter.

And a day later, the United League filed a suit in Federal court charging that District Attorney Talmadge Littlejohn used previous grand jury hearings not to investigate the murder of Young, but to harass protesters and the United League, whose membership and finances were brought up in the hearings.

On September 17, United League members were again the target of harassment, this time in the form of shotgun fire by four or five white men in nearby Holly Springs. No one was hit, but a 19 year old son of a Holly Springs policeman was arrested and charged with assault with intent to murder. He was released on \$25,000 bond.

Mississippi civil rights lawyer Lewis Meyer, Jr., has demanded an investigation into the shooting but adds, "I'm not confident at all that the local and state officials will make an effort to prosecute the people they caught."

Blacks in and around Byhalia remember another case of failure to prosecute after an elderly black farmer was robbed and murdered by a white neighbor. The man who community people hold responsible was never brought to trial.

As the boycott continues, Osborne Bell, the black coroner in Byhalia concludes: "Things have gotten better than in the 60's. This is the only case where the cops have admitted being directly

involved. It isn't much but it's something."

Similarly, Butler Young, Jr.'s father--who for \$80 a week tends Mayor Moore's 900-acre cattle and soybean farm and lives with his wife, and children and two grandchildren in a stifling four-room house --tries to look ahead:

"There's no justice. The Mayor treats me right, but my boy is dead. Before the boycott, things weren't much better. I just hope it will help. It won't bring my son back, but maybe it will help someone else."

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(Thanks to the Southern Patriot for information used in this story.)

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SAILOR DISCHARGED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY;  
"LESS-THAN-HONORABLE DISCHARGES ARE THE LARGEST SINGLE GROUP IN NEED OF UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY"

by LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS)--One of the many objections voiced by exile and GI groups to the Ford administration's amnesty program is that it fails to consider the more than half million people who received less-than-honorable discharges from the military since 1962. Almost invariably, those who receive less-than-honorable discharges were engaged in organized or individual anti-war or anti-racism protests while in the military.

In a recent case, Machinists Mate-Fireman (MMFN) Chris Heilman, stationed on the USS Worden, which is homeported in Yokosuka, Japan, was given a General Discharge for "reasons of apathy, defective attitude, and inability to expend effort constructively . . ." Heilman's only legal recourse to these charges was a "letter of objection."

"I feel that I am being discriminated against for my beliefs and not for my actions," said Heilman.

Briefly, the discharge hierarchy consists of five different types: 1)Honorable; 2)General; 3)Undesirable; 4)Bad Conduct; and 5)Dishonorable. Technically, both Honorable and General discharges are granted "under honorable conditions." So when someone is said to have been discharged "under less than honorable conditions," according to the military it means receiving either an Undesirable, Bad Conduct, or Dishonorable Discharge.

In practice though, a General Discharge is also a "less-than-honorable" one since it carries with it a stigma when the veteran enters the job market.

And while the Bad Conduct and Dishonorable Discharges are the result of court martial proceedings, Undesirable and General Discharges are purely administrative, requiring no trial and giving the defendant no right of appeals and no right to answer any of the charges. Throughout the Vietnam War era General Discharges have been used the most frequently to remove activists from the military since it prevents the accused from raising political questions in a court martial.

In September, 1973, Heilman reported for duty on the Worden in Yokosuka. During his stay there he, along with many other sailors homeported in Yokosuka, began visiting the New People's Center and worked on the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) GI paper, Freedom of the Press. Back on the ship Heilman would talk with other sailors

about his political activity and would raise questions about U.S. military presence in the Far East.

The Worden's Commander, E.W. Hays, tried many tactics to keep Heilman and others from engaging in political discussion. But when intimidation failed Commander Hays began removing those he considered "troublemakers." Heilman notes that he was one of three people on the ship of 300 to be shipped out in a three month period. "Both Lyle Daunt and myself served on the USS Worden and also worked together on Freedom of the Press," Chris said. "When the command shipped Lyle off without prior notice, I knew my days were numbered."

On July 11, 1974, Heilman's number came up. While working in the Engine Room he received a letter informing him he was being discharged and saying he had three hours to get ready to return to San Francisco where he would be processed out.

Commander Hay's report on Heilman made no bones of the fact that he was being discharged for political reasons and clearly reflected the panic of the ship's officers about such activity on the Worden. In the report Hays admitted that Heilman had broken no rules, saying "Heilman has been clever enough to be totally disruptive of shipboard work and routine while at the same time not overtly violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice."

Hays added: "He has had a tremendously negative impact on the morale of his shipmates, both the younger, less educated personnel to whom he preaches the evils of our 'imperialistic' country, and the petty officers who are continuously frustrated in their inability to either make him a productive individual or to remove him from their environment through judicial or non-judicial proceedings."

In summarizing the need for a discharge in this case and not simply a transfer to another ship, Hays said, "It was not desired to pass this individual on to any other command."

In his "Letter of Objection" Heilman protested that Hay's request for Heilman's discharge "does not give one single example or specific incident to support its vague and general accusations." He also notes that his evaluation as a "non-productive individual" seems "out of line for an FN that was entrusted with throttles coming in and out of ports and docking the ship on my last cruise."

He added that "This type of abuse of power and stepping over guidelines is what leads to problems such as those which our own National Government is undergoing at the present time."

Though a General Discharge still enables Heilman to maintain eligibility for Veterans benefits, the classification will follow him for the rest of his life whenever he tries to find a job. Veterans and exiles groups maintain that included in a true amnesty must be an upgrading of discharges so that everyone discharged from the service carries the same classification.

"Numbering around 588,000(including those with General Discharges) those with less-than-honorable discharges are the largest single group in need of total unconditional amnesty," stated a spokesperson for the VVAW/WSO national office.

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Thanks to the VVAW/WSO national office for this information

[See graphics to go with the following story.]

MASSIVE INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS SUPPORT  
CHILEAN RESISTANCE;  
ITALIAN SOLDIERS JOIN PROTEST AGAINST FASCISM

ROME (PTS/LNS)--Enormous demonstrations took place in Rome and Milan on September 14 as part of the continuing international protests against the brutal Chilean junta. Organized by the Italian Revolutionary movements--Lotta Continua, Avanguardia Operaia (Worker's Vanguard), and the Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism, the demonstrations emphasized the unity of Italian and Chilean struggles, calling for support of the Chilean resistance as well as an end to Italy's participation in NATO.

"As in Chile, here the enemy is the Christian Democratic Party," shouted some in the crowd of 60,000 demonstrators as they marched through the city of Milan. "The politics of the Christian Democrats do not change themselves, it's done with the blood of the auto workers."

In Rome the demonstrations drew an even larger crowd. Over 80,000 people--who had arrived by all means of transportation from different parts of central and southern Italy--immobilized the downtown portion of the city for four hours as they chanted slogans and waved banners. The demonstration line was so long that the head had arrived at its destination while the tail had not yet left the departure point on the opposite side of the city.

The support given the demonstrations by uniformed soldiers was extraordinary. Although they had been threatened by reprisals from their officers beforehand, over 300 uniformed men of various corps turned out in Rome, chanting slogans like, "Workers and Soldiers Unite, There Will Never Be a Coup in Italy," and "Organized soldiers, the Right to Struggle, the Working Class Will Know Who To Count On." The soldiers were greeted by great applause and another slogan, "Soldiers and Comrades, You Are No Longer Isolated."

In both cities the marches were followed by giant rallies at which speeches were given by representatives of soldier organizations, as well as representatives of the Chilean Resistance movements--Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and Movement for United Popular Action (MAPU).

The September 14 demonstrations were the end of four days of Chile protests throughout Italy which have been marked by large participation of soldiers and statements of support by soldier organizations.

"We are issuing our written support as well as participating in uniform to contribute as much as possible to this demonstration," explained soldiers at a demonstration September 12 in the northern city of Udine. "We have taken a pledge to do the same at each anti-fascist mobilization so as to make a crack in the anti-democratic climate and regulations which keep us from participating freely and directly in the problems of the country. We have demonstrated our anti-fascist stand several times in conducting information sessions and engaging in the denunciation of fascist officials."

"From today on we want to be openly anti-fascist and keep in mind the Chilean experience

from which we have much to learn. We also want the struggle to isolate fascist-leaning officials within the armed forces to be an issue on which to build and mobilize the entire working class, as well as all sincerely democratic forces."

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Elsewhere around the world there have been other actions expressing solidarity with the Chilean people's resistance against fascism. In Frankfurt, West Germany 30,000 to 40,000 people gathered, marking the largest and most militant demonstration since those in West Berlin protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam in 1968. A huge message protesting the horrors of the soccer stadium in Santiago was burned into the grass of the soccer stadium in Frankfurt and on the morning of September 11, protesters burned the garden of the Chilean consulate in Frankfurt.

In West Berlin thousands of residents turned out for a Chile protest rally on September 18, and in Hamburg longshoremen refused to load the Chilean freighter "Lircay" on September 18 and 19.

In both Portugal and Italy longshoremen have recently refused to load or unload any Chilean ships. And in Lisbon, 3,000 people demonstrated September 15 in solidarity with the Chilean people.

In Stockholm protesters booed the military junta's new ambassador to Sweden on his arrival. Sweden was also a source of official protest. The Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme, condemned the Chilean military junta September 16 for its illegality and unconstitutionality in its repression and persecution of Chilean leftists.

Meetings, rallies and demonstrations supporting the Resistance in Chile were held also in Ankara, Turkey; Mogadishu, Somalia; Bagdad, Iraq; Moscow; Budapest, Hungary; and Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador.

In Bogota, Columbia an enormous crowd of 50,000 people took part in a demonstration Sept. 21 at which Beatriz Allende, daughter of the slain Chilean president, spoke. And in Buenos Aires, Argentina a small Argentine guerilla organization, "FAL August 22", released the following statement September 14 after the bombing of the Chilean embassy:

"We bombed the Chilean embassy in Buenos Aires because it is the center for the shipment of arms, munitions, and money that Argentina sends to Pinochet's junta to repress the resistance struggle of our brothers and sisters in Chile."

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Thanks to Lotta Continua for additional information included in this article.

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PRICES AT SUMMIT PEAK

WASHINGTON DC (LNS)--Reporters covering the Ford Administration's "economic summit conference" September 27 got an unexpected story at their own expense. When Cokes were delivered to the press room of the Washington Hilton, it was found they cost nearly a dollar a bottle.

The bill for the 24 bottles delivered by room service broke down to \$19.20 for the Cokes themselves, \$1.14 for sales tax, and \$3.04 for the service charge. Reporters were earlier informed they weren't permitted to bring in their own soft drinks from the outside

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CHIPPEWA INDIANS SUBJECTED TO MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS  
ON MINNESOTA RESERVATION

(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article that appeared in the September issue of SESPA--Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action.)

RED LAKE, Minn. (LNS) -- Hundreds of sick Chippewa adults and children on the Red Lake Reservation in recent years have either been unknowingly subjected to experimental treatments or often have had diseases left untreated while they were being observed for experimental purposes.

A study financed by the Department of Defense and undertaken by the University of Minnesota Medical School, provided the military with data on the spreading and control of impetigo and nephritis, diseases that have immobilized U.S. troops in South-east Asia.

The researchers chose the Red Lake Reservation because its poverty, overcrowding and poor health care--conditions they judged as similar to a Vietnam battlefield--create the environment for the spread of the two diseases. Troops in the Mekong Delta, for example, were commonly disabled by impetigo epidemics.

Impetigo is a skin caused by streptococci bacteria. It produces boil-like sores on the face, legs and other exposed parts of the body which can itch, burn and bleed. The disease spreads rapidly if untreated and can infect a whole family. A certain strain of the bacteria that causes impetigo can lead to nephritis, a far more serious disease. Nephritis is an inflammation of the kidneys, and can lead to kidney failure if not properly treated. Impetigo can be cured with penicillin but nephritis often requires hospitalization.

One 1970 study traces the appearance and spread of strep bacteria in different parts of the body and their relation to impetigo and nephritis. A Chippewa woman and her two five-year-old twins all developed impetigo sores from which a certain strain of strep was detected--one of the few strains of the bacteria that can cause untreated impetigo to develop into nephritis.

The doctor in control of the experiment allowed both mother and children to develop nephritis. The mother developed the disease 9 and 12 days before each of the twins and only after that period were they hospitalized and given treatment. They stayed in the hospital about 10 days.

In this study the twins, along with their sisters and brothers who also had impetigo, were monitored three times per week but not treated, even though accepted medical practice orders prompt treatment. The doctor allowed nephritis to develop unchecked in order to determine how much time it would take for nephritis to develop from the appearance of the first impetigo sore.

In January, 1966, 100 Indian children in the Headstart program were checked weekly for the presence of streptococci. The following July, the investigation began to pay off--the doctors detected four cases of acute nephritis. Forseeing a nephritis epidemic (which would also help their research)

they decided to look for cases of sub-clinical nephritis (not detected by obvious symptoms) among the children.

They found 15 cases of children with small amounts of blood in their urine but who did not display any of the more obvious signs of the disease. The children were then taken to the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis for a biopsy of the kidney. None of their parents had asked for their children to be transported to Minneapolis for the biopsies.

This examination of the kidney tissue can be very painful--the skin around the hip is anesthetized and a long needle is pushed into the kidney. A sample of the tissue is taken out and analyzed for the presence of abnormalities. Evidence of kidney damage was reported in all 15 children.

All the results were tabulated, including data on kidney biopsies, a typing of the bacteria strains found in the impetigo sores, amounts of blood and protein in the urine, swelling of the face and limbs, and high blood pressure.

The Red Lake children however, did not benefit from the studies. Not one of them was treated. But a 1971 issue of "Military Medicine" pointed out the importance of the studies to military medicine, especially concerning the extent of damage expected from nephritis outbreaks.

A 1971 study investigated the preventative effects of penicillin on impetigo. An experiment was done to find out how long penicillin could protect people in a community where impetigo-causing bacteria were always present.

Doctors gave penicillin shots to one group of children and saline injections to another and the children were then released into the community where it was certain that they would be exposed to impetigo. Six weeks later, the groups were switched around so that the children who had had the penicillin shots would now get saline and vice versa. The number of children that contracted impetigo in each group was noted and the results showed that penicillin provided protection against impetigo for 28 days.

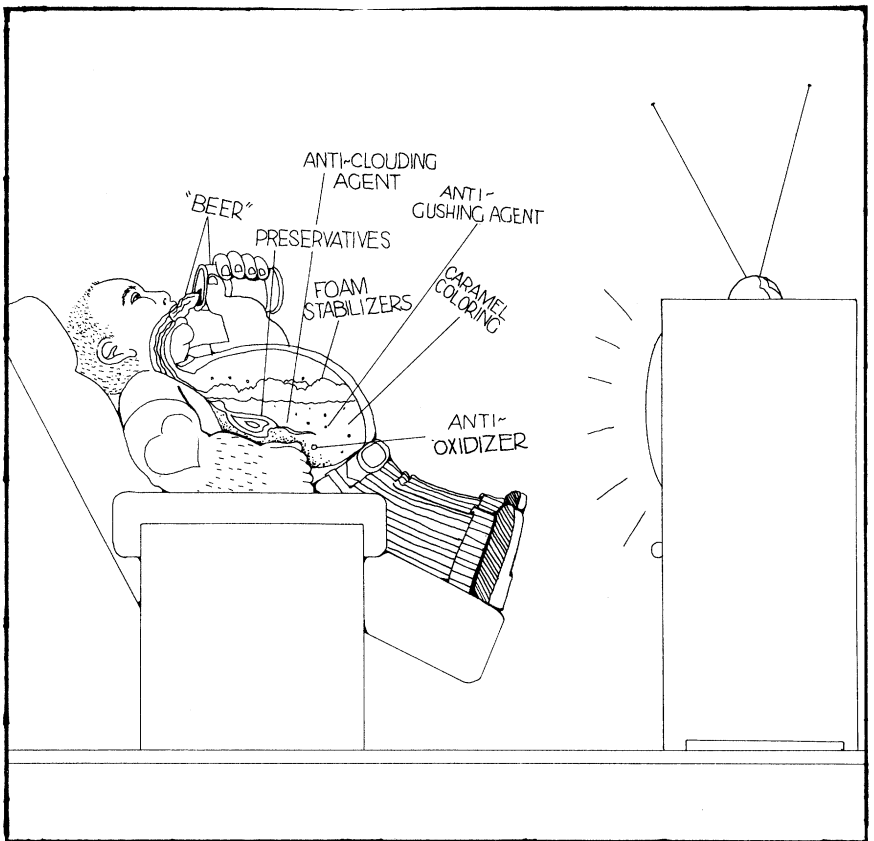
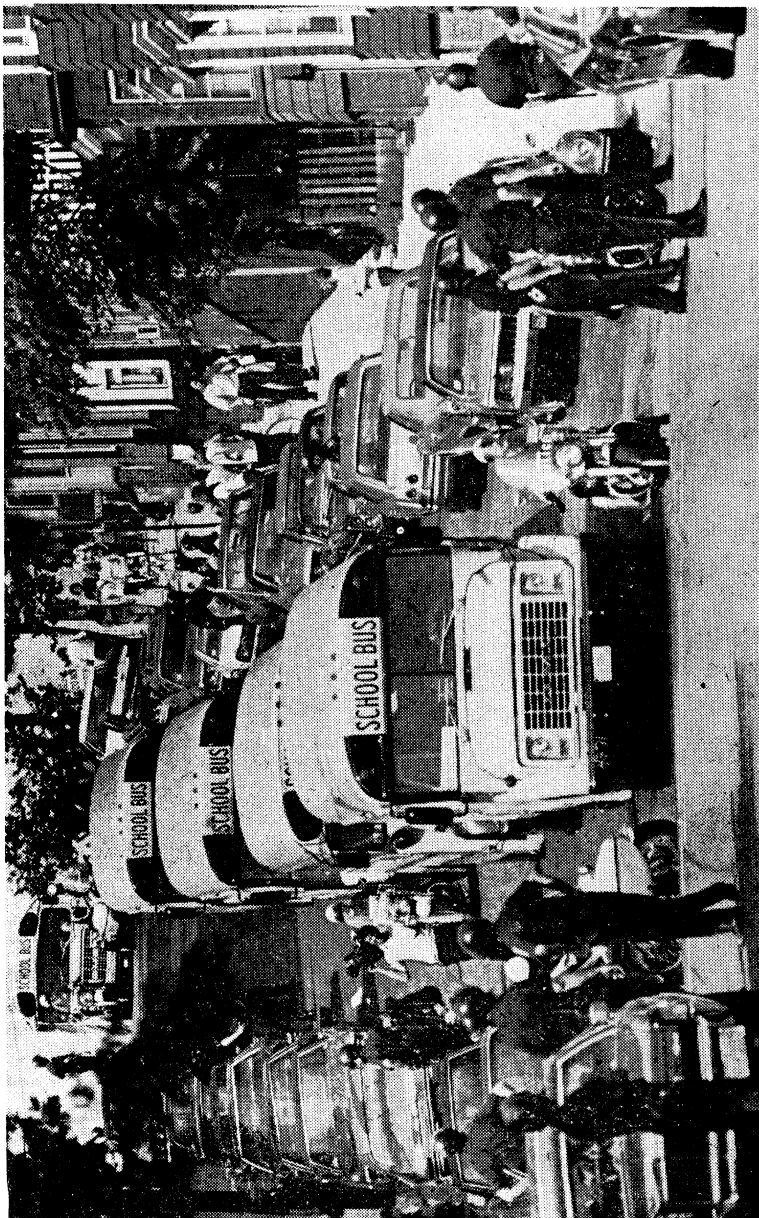
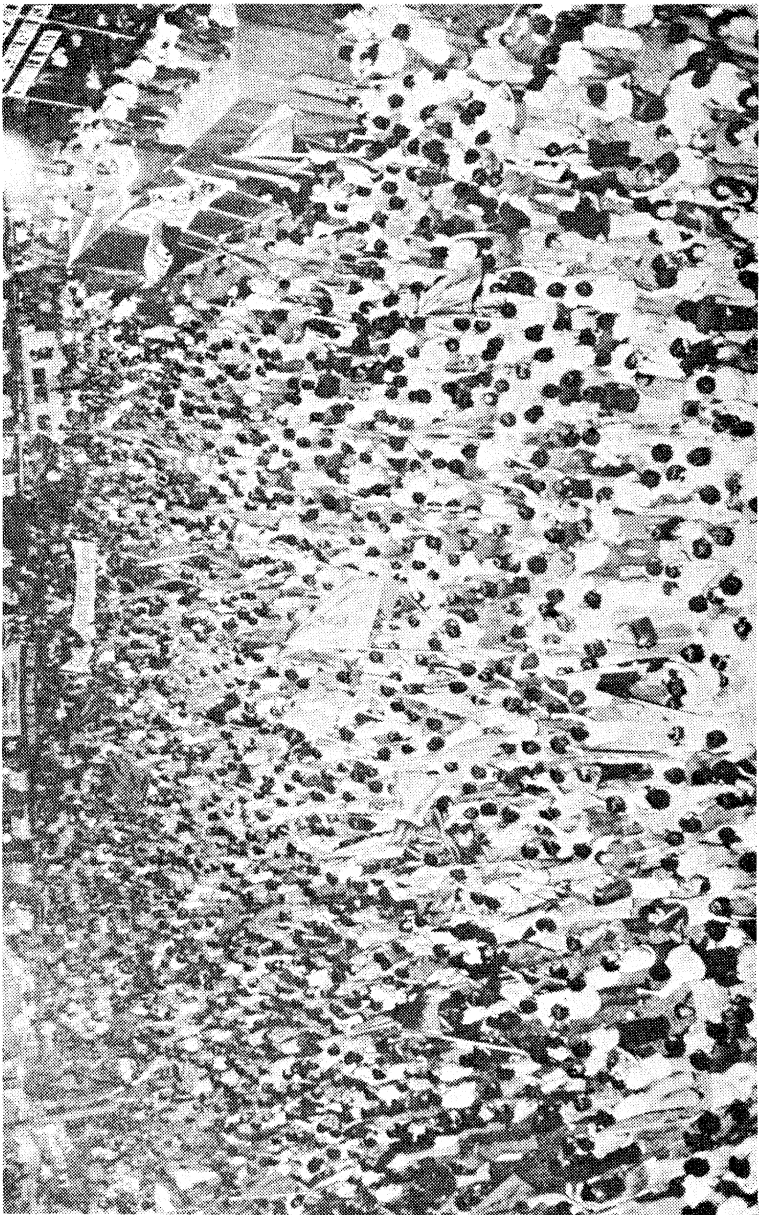
The experiment was of no use to the Red Lake Indians suffering from impetigo. It was already known that penicillin when widely distributed could control epidemics but it was also known that the drug could not be used for long-term chronic infections. This is because people develop strains of bacteria resistant to penicillin after long use and also because penicillin causes severe and sometimes fatal allergic reactions among a certain percentage of the population.

"Our health," conclude the authors of the SESPA article, "like those of Red Lake residents, are sacrificed for the interests of the agencies funding the medical programs. The impetigo study at Red Lake is not merely an atrocity calling for token reparations, but a pointed illustration of the general medical policies that hurt all of us.

"We see that a fight against the underlying causes of racist health care is in the interest of all of us."

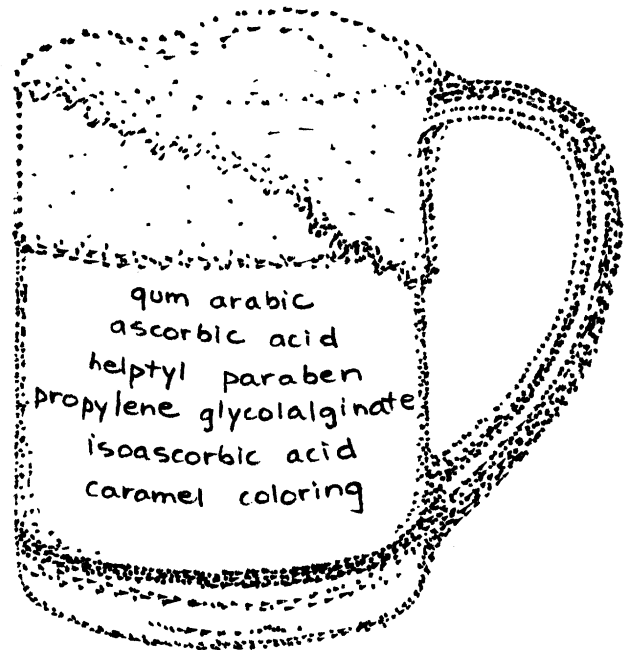
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GRAPHIC CREDITS FOR THIS PAGE  
 You can cut these out and paste them with the graphic they refer to. See the back of this page for proper placement.

GUARDIAN/LNS  
 LNS WOMEN'S GRAPHICS  
 LOTS CONTINUUM/LNS  
 Tom Landers  
 ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION/LNS



TOP RIGHT: A desegregation cartoon.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 1  
OF THIS PACKET (#645).

CREDIT: GUARDIAN/LNS

TOP LEFT: Over 80,000 people immobilized  
the downtown portion of Rome on September  
14 in a massive show of support for the  
Chilean resistance.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 7  
OF THIS PACKET (#645).

CREDIT: LOTTA CONTINUA/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: The FDA permits beer companies  
not to list additives despite the fact that  
your favorite beer may contain much more  
than just a kiss of the hops.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 4  
OF THIS PACKET (#645).

CREDIT: ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: School buses leaving South  
Boston High under police escort with  
additional police guarding the intersection.  
Whites continued to organize anti-busing  
demonstrations and a school boycott of  
those schools scheduled for desegregation.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 1  
OF THIS PACKET (#645).

CREDIT: Tom Landers

BOTTOM RIGHT: Beer additives you won't  
find listed on the side of the bottle.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 4  
OF THIS PACKET (#645).

CREDIT: LNS WOMEN'S GRAPHICS